

what was happening, how terrible it was how the Turks persecuted the Armenians. She had so much milk after losing the babies that she used to feed other children.

Because of my experiences as a 5-year-old in Turkey it has been my ambition to take children at kindergarten age and teach them that human beings ought to be cherished and raised in the right way: to be proud of their heritage, believe in the sanctity of children and teach them peace—instead of when they get to high school creating their own heritage because they think they're "it," you know! And when they get to be 20, 21, they want to make all the money in the world. Proudfess doesn't come from money. It comes in taking care of the young. The kindergarten program should be revamped so by the time children graduate kindergarten they are already good citizens of America—citizens of peace.

JOHN KASPARIAN

John Kasparian was born in Van, Turkish Armenia, in 1907, and is 91. He immigrated to the United States in 1927. He married in 1932; his wife Virginia died recently. For 55 years, Kasparian owned and operated a shoe-repair shop in Worcester. He saw his 5-year-old brother die of starvation in Armenia.

I lived in Van. I was 7 to 8 years old when I noticed the fighting—24 hours steady, for three months. The Armenians didn't have any army but everyone got together to fight because the Turks were trying to get our country at any cost. They were killing us right and left. But being killed was happier than having your arm or leg cut off and suffering for God knows how long. If you say anything against them, they cut your neck. It was nothing to them to kill humans left and right. It's the God's truth.

My father was trying to protect our house and got shot in his leg. They bandaged it up and he was still fighting, fighting. Finally one of our close friends came and said, "Dick, you better get out of the house and run for your life. They're going to kill your family, without any question."

So we got out, ran out with just what we had on us. No food, nothing. For four or five days, believe me, eating grass. We lived on grass. And thirsty! You couldn't get any water until the rain came. We had to drink the dirty water that animals were going through. We traveled 11 days to reach Yerevan. Left and right, oh my God, people were dying.

Of course, in Armenia they were just as poor as we were in those days. We had to go in back of restaurants and houses and go through garbage, we were so hungry. Who would think to take a bone and bite to try to get something from it? We were six of us, two sisters, my brother, my mother and my father and myself. On the way we lost my brother. In Armenia—we got there at night, it was cold weather—we stay outside, nothing on us, until the sun comes up. Someone told us all the people from Van were in a central park so we go over there and I see my brother who was lost, 5 years old. He was delirious. He didn't know what was going on. He was hungry, thirsty. After three of four days of suffering, he died of starvation.

I have to try to make some money for the family. My mother and father had no job yet so I go around selling water for money. So help me, 2 cents, anything, just to get us by. Then my mother started to make cigarettes, wrapping cigarettes. She hung a box on my neck and I said, "What the heck is this?" She said, "People smoke—you go out, you sell cigarettes." That's how I lived until my father got a job for the American consulate as an Armenian interpreter. From then on, I was relieved! (laughs). Hey, at that time I was 9 years old.

I came here in 1927. We landed in Providence. A friend of my father who was like a brother to him, they had an apartment already, a four-room apartment. We had been living six of us in one room in Armenia, in Van. I couldn't believe it. Four rooms?!—I never saw that in my life.

I have to ask: All the world knows this [genocide] happened. Why is the American government not taking it seriously? Why?

But the only enjoyment and pleasure I get out of my life is in living in the United States. There is no other country in the world would ever be happier than here. A lot of Americans don't appreciate this life. It's a heavenly country. It's heaven on earth.

CHINA CONNECTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend a lot of people have been calling for hearings on the emerging China scandal. I come to the well this afternoon to rise in support of the New York Times editorial on Sunday entitled, "The New China Connection", that calls for the appointment of a special prosecutor. I thought my colleagues should hear what the Times wrote:

All the disclosures about Johnny Chung, other contributors and their links to China make it clearer than ever that the Attorney General Reno needs to transfer the Justice Department's investigation to an independent counsel. The White House was intensely involved in fund-raising at the highest levels, and only an inquiry led by someone other than a political appointee of the President will satisfy the public.

Mr. Speaker, this is a major concession by The New York Times, and I thought I would call it to my colleagues' attention. These calls for an independent prosecutor come on the heels of groundbreaking and explosive reporting by the Times' investigative journalist, Jeff Gerth.

□ 1045

Mr. Gerth reported on Friday, May 15, that Johnny Chung has admitted that a large portion of the money he raised for the Democrats originated with the People's Liberation Army, the PLA, of China. Mr. Speaker, this is a communist military party. Mr. Chung has identified the conduit of the illegal campaign funds as a Chinese aerospace executive and Chinese Lieutenant Colonel Liu Chaoping, who just happens to be the daughter of General Liu Huaqing, who just happened to be at that time China's most senior and top-ranked military commander in the PLA.

Mr. Speaker, General Liu was also a member of the top leadership of China's Communist Party as he served as a member of the Standing Committee, the very top circle of political leadership in China. General Liu was also vice-chairman of the powerful Central Military Commission and was in charge of China's drive to modernize the People's Liberation Army by selling weap-

ons to other countries and using the hard currency to acquire Western technology.

Newsweek goes on to point out that the latest scandal, in their May 25 issue entitled "A Strange Brew," is also very revealing. It appears on July 19, 1996, Colonel Liu, the daughter of General Liu, arrived at the Los Angeles home of financier Eli Broad, shook the President's hand, had her picture taken with him. Ms. Liu, accompanied by fund-raiser Johnny Chung, is known to have attended a military institute in China used for counterintelligence training.

What Liu did a week after meeting the President is even more interesting. She signed papers incorporating a company in California called Marswell Institute. She and Chung were the only listed directors. U.S. intelligence sources say Marswell is an affiliate of a similarly named firm in Hong Kong, which shares ownership with yet another company they describe as a "front" for the "general political department" of the PLA.

Mr. Speaker, what were China and the Chinese military leaders after? There is some evidence that what they were after was a change in U.S. satellite export policy that made it easier for China to use their missiles to launch American satellites, which also allowed China to further improve their missile capabilities. This same missile technology can be used for intercontinental ballistic missiles, which China now has fixed nuclear targets on.

So, Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this afternoon to echo the comments from the Sunday editorial from The New York Times. It is time for Attorney General Reno to transfer the department's investigation out of their department into an independent counsel, and I ask her to do it promptly.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, today in Salem, West Virginia, in a quiet funeral service, former United States Senator Jennings Randolph comes home to his final rest, to where he grew up and lived. And indeed perhaps it is a fitting memorial to Senator Randolph that this week the Congress of the United States is working on another highway bill for another six years, because Senator Randolph, of course, was Chair of the Senate Public Works Committee. In 1937, as a Member of this body, the House of Representatives, he held hearings on creating a national highway system 20 years ahead of the interstate highway system.

With Senator Randolph's death, an era has truly passed. He was the last

surviving Member of Congress of the original New Deal Congress that came in in 1933. And every West Virginian who heard him speak treasures the memory of hearing him recount being called to the White House in the first 100 days with the banks closing, businesses closing, pensions being dissolved.

I can still hear Senator Randolph's tones as he talked about how Franklin Roosevelt rallied the country. And of course, Senator Randolph was there for the creation of Social Security, for the WPA, for economic recovery, and to create many of the institutions that we take for granted today. Yes, he was a builder, a builder of highways and infrastructure, a creator and preserver of the Appalachian Regional Commission, as well as creating educational opportunities, too.

No matter how many years Jennings Randolph had in his life, he always fought for young people. That is why he was a tireless battler for the 26th Amendment to the Constitution, which in the early 1970s gave the right to vote to those between the ages of 18 and 21. The last speech I ever heard Senator Randolph give was lamenting low voter turnout in our country and challenging all of us, all of us as citizens, to be able to go to the polls and exercise our most precious franchise.

Mr. Speaker, we West Virginians have much to remember in this gentle man. When we drive along on a modern four-lane road or we go to a job training class, when we make use of an Appalachian Regional Commission facility, perhaps a health clinic, when we turn on our spigot and we get fresh water, or perhaps when we retire and we know that Social Security will be there, and of course for the youth, the youth that Jennings Randolph believed in so much that he fought and won for them the right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, a gentle man with a great heart comes home to rest today, and all West Virginia gives thanks for this rich and meaningful life.

AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS TO CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, outrage is sweeping the United States of America, and a justifiable outrage. The American people are finding out now that the technology that they paid for with their tax dollars to be developed during the Cold War, that some of that technology has been transferred to the communist Chinese in order to upgrade the capabilities of their nuclear weapons delivery system.

When President Clinton became President of the United States, we had a chance to confront any wrongdoing or aggression or belligerency commit-

ted by the communist Chinese, knowing that the people of the United States were not at risk. Now, after 5 years, we find almost miraculously that the Chinese have developed the capability of hitting the United States with nuclear weapons.

The outrage that I talked about, as I suggested, comes from the fact that we are now learning that it was American corporations, some moguls from the aerospace industry, who decided to take American technology and improve those Chinese rockets. Then we find out that this administration, inside the administration, the watchdogs that noticed that this illegal act and immoral act was taking place, that when the watchdogs tried to create and tried to establish an investigation and to prosecute those people who had transferred that missile technology, that their effort was undercut by no one else but the President of the United States.

President Bill Clinton took the steps that were necessary to transfer the authority of blocking some certain transfers of technology from the State Department, which opposed that transfer, to the Commerce Department that was headed by Ron Brown which was interested in facilitating transfers of technology. The President also issued waivers and licenses that undercut those people who were preparing the prosecution of those people in the aerospace industry that transferred that technology to the communist Chinese.

And yes, there is one other step in this story of betrayal, and that is the information that now is emerging that the President of the United States, during his reelection effort, received millions of dollars in contributions from those who were transferring this technology, in the same time period that the waivers and licenses were being issued by the Oval Office in order to facilitate those transfers.

Bernard Swartz, the CEO of Lorel Corporation, the corporation that transferred much of this technology, is the biggest contributor to the President's reelection campaign, over a million dollars to the President's reelection or to the Democratic party. And then, of course, we hear about money coming from the communist Chinese themselves, filtering it into the President's reelection campaign, Johnny Chung just a few days ago admitting that the \$100,000 he tried to funnel into the Democratic campaign came from the People's Liberation Army.

I would ask my colleagues to pay attention to this story, because the People's Liberation Army, the source of those funds was not just the army itself, it was that part of the communist Chinese army that deals with missile and rocket development. A lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Army gave that money to Johnny Chung to funnel into the President's campaign.

Yes, there is justifiable outrage. The President has a lot of questions to answer, as do these corporations, both on moral grounds and on legal grounds.

The President should cancel his trip to China until those questions have been answered, and there should be a moratorium on all presidential actions concerning waivers and licenses and the shipping of technology to communist China until we get to the bottom of this.

Every man, woman, and child in the United States now is in jeopardy of nuclear incineration by the communist Chinese if we ever do confront them in their wrongdoing, because of technology that has been transferred to them with the help of this President and with the profit of American companies making profit off technology developed by the taxpayers for the protection of our country.

This is the most serious scandal that I have heard. Maybe the American people cannot understand what sex scandal and character has to do with making decisions, but this is very understandable. Our country has been betrayed. We need to get to the bottom of it.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 4 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise today with my good friends and colleagues, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) in tribute to a fine gentleman and faithful advocate of the people of West Virginia.

I am speaking, of course, of Senator Jennings Randolph, whose lifetime of distinguished service came to an end just 11 days ago. We all mourn his passing, and certainly we send our deepest sympathies to his family. Our thoughts are with them in these difficult days. While recovering from such a loss is a painful process, we hope they find comfort in the legacy he leaves behind, for it truly is a remarkable one.

On the day after Senator Randolph's death, newspapers across the State recounted his inspiring story, the story of a young journalist who was elected to Congress as a New Deal Democrat and would become the last member of the storied class that served in the first 100 days of FDR's presidency. He was thrust into the House during an extraordinary time in our Nation's history, a time of despair, sorrow, and suffering, and he was a part of the extraordinary solution, the package of reforms that revised our Nation, bringing sustenance, opportunity, and hope to millions.

Jennings Randolph never lost that passion for helping those who needed help the most, especially the poor and disabled. The young New Deal Democrat would become a mature hand in the great society, never wavering in his